

Message Text

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USADB

PASS TREASURY FOR SHERK

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: EAID, EFIN
SUBJ: INFORMATION FOR CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY

REF: SHERK/EDMOND TELECON

FOLLOWING ARE QUESTIONS AND BANK RESPONSES FOR CONGRESSIONAL
TESTIMONY PER REF TELECON:

1. FOR THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK AND THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT
FUND PLEASE PROVIDE A LIST OF THE BEST ADB AND ADF PROJECTS
THAT HE COULD VISIT -- "BEST" ACCORDING TO THEIR DIRECT
IMPACT ON THE POOR, ESPECIALLY THE RURAL POOR, AND FAR
ENOUGH ALONG IN IMPLEMENTATION SO THAT THERE IS SOMETHING
TO SEE.

RESPONSE:

A. GAMBARSARI-PESANGGRAHAN IRRIGATION REHABILITATION
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PROJECT, INDONESIA, \$2.7 MILLION LOAN APPROVED DECEMBER 1970.

(1) PROJECT AREA IS SITUATED IN THE SOUTHERN COASTAL
PLAIN OF BANJUMA'S RESIDENCY, CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE.
IT IS BOUNDED BY THE IDJO RIVER IN THE EAST AND THE
DONAN RIVER IN THE WEST. THE PROJECT OFFICE IS LOCATED
AT PURWOKERTO.

(2) THE PROJECTS OF GAMBARSARI AND PESANGGRAHAN HAVE A COMBINED AREA OF 20,000 HA. MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT CONSIST OF REHABILITATION OF EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEMS INCLUDING:

(A) THE COMPLETE REPLACEMENT OF THE OVER-AGED PUMPS AND MOTORS IN THE TWO PUMPING STATIONS.

(B) THE PROVISION OF DIESEL GENERATORS OF ADEQUATE CAPACITIES AT BOTH STATIONS FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN POWER SUPPLY.

(C) THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE INTAKE GATES, SEDIMENTATION BASIN, AND COMPLETE RENOVATION OF THE TRAVELLING SLUDGE PUMPS AT THE GAMBARSARI STATION.

(D) THE CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIALLY-DESIGNED INLET STRUCTURES AND SUPPLEMENTARY RIVER WORKS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INFLOW CONDITIONS AT THE PESANGGRAHAN STATION.

(3) THE REPLACEMENT OF PUMPING EQUIPMENT IS A VERY SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF THE REHABILITATION OF THE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS TO INCREASE THE RICE PRODUCTION IN THE PROJECT AREA, AND THUS IMPROVING THE STATUS OF THE RURAL POPULATION.

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TION. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PUMPING FACILITIES ARE ALREADY COMPLETED AND ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION FOR IRRIGATION DURING WET AND DRY SEASONS. ESTIMATED EIRR OF THE PROJECT IS VERY HIGH AND THE COST PER HECTARE OF IRRIGATED AREA IS ABOUT \$135.

(4) MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. PRESENTLY, REHABILITATION OF TERTIARY CANALS IN SOME PARTS OF THE PROJECT AREA ARE BEING UNDERTAKEN BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT. REHABILITATION OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF TERTIARY CANALS IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR.

B. GESUT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, MALAYSIA, \$4.2 MILLION LOAN APPROVED SEPTEMBER 1970.

(1) THE PROJECT IS LOCATED IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF WEST MALAYSIA ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE BESUT RIVER IN THE STATE OF TRENGGANU CLOSE TO THE STATE BOUNDARY OF KELANTAN.

(2) THE PROJECT PROVIDES IRRIGATION WATER FOR DUAL

CROPPING RICE ON 5,099 HA. OF THE COASTAL PLAIN IN THE STATE OF TRENGGANU. THE CIVIL CONSTRUCTION WORKS UNDER THE PROJECT CONSIST OF: A BARRAGE AND MAIN IRRIGATION OFF-TAKE IN THE BESUT RIVER; AN IRRIGATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, INCLUDING FIELD CHANNELS; AND IMPROVED ACCESS TO IRRIGATED LANDS, INCLUDING FARM ROADS AND IMPROVEMENT OF SECONDARY ROADS. THE PROJECT ALSO PROVIDES FOR MAKING AVAILABLE TO THE FARMERS IN THE AREA AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS AND NECESSARY IMPLEMENTS IN ADDITION TO RICE MILLING FACILITIES. THE PROJECT PLANS TO INCREASE PADDY PRODUCTION FROM 10,000 TONS TO 50,000 TONS BY 1980

(3) THE PROJECT EFFECTS 4,000 FAMILIES OR ABOUT 25,000 PEOPLE AND WILL PROVIDE FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT FOR UNCLASSIFIED

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8,000 PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THE AREA.

C. COTABATO IRRIGATION PROJECT, PHILIPPINES, \$2.5 MILLION LOAN APPROVED NOVEMBER 1969.

(1) THE PROJECT COMPRISES CONSTRUCTION OF THREE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS IN MINDANAO IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

(A) BANGA AREA (1,860 HA.)

(B) MARBEL ARAA (2,720 HA.), INCLUDING INSTALLATION OF A MINI-HYDROPOWER PLANT WITH A CAPACITY OF 740 KW.

(C) M'LANG AREA (2,850 HA.)

ALL 7,430 HAS. ARE IRRIGABLE BY GRAVITY. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTION OF PADDY FROM THE ANNUAL LEVEL OF 7,600 TONS TO 43,400 TONS FIVE YEARS AFTER COMPLETION. MAIN CROPS GROWN IN THE PROJECT AREAS WERE PADDY AND CORN UNDER RAINFED CONDITIONS, THEREFORE YIELDS ARE VERY LOW. THE PROJECT WOULD ENABLE FARMERS TO GROW MOSTLY TWO CROPS OF PADDY UNDER YEAR-ROUND IRRIGATION AND ENVISAGED TO INCREASE THEIR YIELDS PER HECTARE. THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED FROM THE HYDROPOWER PLANT IS ONE OF THE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM IN THE AREA.

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(2) COST OF DEVELOPMENT PER HECTARE OF IRRIGATED
LAND IS ABOUT \$340.

D. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, BURMA, \$9.8
MILLION LOAN APPROVED SEPTEMBER 1974.

(1) THE PROJECT INCLUDES THE PROCUREMENT OF THREE
250 G.T. CLASS REFRIGERATED TRAWLERS AND TEN 120 G.T.
CLASS GILLNETTERS-CUM-TRAWLERS WITYSCHILLING FACILITIES
AND SPARE PARTS. THE PROJECT ALSO PROVIDES FOR TEN UNITS
OF 100 H.P. DIESEL ENGINES INCLUDING SPARE PARTS FOR
REPLACEMENT OF OBSOLETE ENGINES, NECESSARY EQUIPMENT
AND MACHINERY FOR A 600 TON COLD STORAGE, WITH A 50 TONS/
DAY ICE MAKING PLANT, FIVE REFRIGERATED CONTAINERS FOR
FISH EXPORT, THREE FISH LANDING PONTOONS, REPAIR WORKSHOP
AND TWO OIL DISTRIBUTION TANKS, AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT AND
CONSULTING SERVICES.

THE UNIQUENESS OF THE PROJECT LIES IN THE ADOPTION
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CONSISTENT SET OF POLICY
MEASURES INTENDED TO INCREASE THE OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY
OF THE CORPORATION. THE MAJOR THRUST OF THE POLICY
MEASURES IS THE INTRODUCTION OF APPROPRIATE INCENTIVE
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SCHEME WHICH IN FACT HAS RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIALLY
IMPROVING THE PRODUCTION AS WELL AS THE FINANCIAL POSITION
OF THE CORPORATION.

(2) AS THIS PROJECT HAS ACTUALLY RESULTED IN IMPROVING
THE INCOME OF THE POOR FISHERMEN FROM AN AVERAGE OF

ABOUT \$20 PER MONTH TO ABOUT \$100 PER MONTH AS A RESULT OF IMPLEMENTING THE POLICY MEASURES, THIS PROJECT IS RECOMMENDED.

E. SECOND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECT, NEPAL, \$3.0 MILLION LOAN APPROVED APRIL 1974.

(1) THE PROJECT PROVIDES CREDIT FACILITIES TO INDIVIDUAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARM-LEVEL PRODUCTION, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURES. THE PROJECT PROVIDES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF 88 COOPERATIVE WAREHOUSES, THREE COLD STORAGE UNITS AND SUPPLY OF 160 TRACTORS AND 300 POWER TILLERS. ALONG WITH THE LOAN, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WAS GRANTED IN A SUM OF \$140,000 FOR EXPERTISE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING, AND IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.

(2) WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF COOPERATIVE WAREHOUSE FACILITIES FOR STORAGE OF INPUTS AND FARM PRODUCE, IT IS EXPECTED THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE LAND AREA OPERATED BY SMALL SUBSISTENCE FARMERS WILL BE BROUGHT UNDER MODERN FARM PRACTICES. ABOUT 14,400 SMALL FARMERS ARE TO BE COVERED UNDER THE CREDIT AND INPUT PROGRAMS OF 125 PRIMARY (VILLAGE) COOPERATIVES IN THE PROJECT AREAS. THE COST OF DEVELOPMENT PER FARMER IS ABOUT \$200.

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(3) OUT OF THE 88 WAREHOUSES, 30 HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND HANDED OVER TO COOPERATIVES. TWENTY-SIX ARE TO BE COMPLETED BY END OF JUNE 1978. TENDERS FOR 32 MORE ARE NOW BEING CONSIDERED. MOST OF THE MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE THREE COLD STORAGE UNITS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED. CONSTRUCTION WORK COMMENCED IN NOVEMBER 1977.

F. HIRITANO ROAD PROJECT, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, \$9.8 MILLION LOAN APPROVED DECEMBER 1972.

(1) THE PROJECT INVOLVES THE UPGRADING AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 62.4 MILLION OF THE HIRITANO ROAD BETWEEN THE VEIMAURI RIVER AND BERINA (INCLUDING A BRIDGE OVER THE ANGABUNGA RIVER) IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCE OF PNG. THE RURAL STANDARD ROAD, ESTIMATED TO COST \$13.10 MILLION, WOULD PROVIDE ALL-WEATHER ACCESS BETWEEN PORT MORESBY, THE NATIONAL CAPITAL, AND ITS MAJOR FERTILE HINTERLAND IN THE MEKEO REGION IN THE BEREINA AREA. THE CORRIDOR IN WHICH THE ROAD IS LOCATED HAS A TOTAL AREA OF ABOUT 433,000 HECTARES, INCLUDING 240,000 HECTARES WITH KNOWN POTENTIAL FOR FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND RICE

PRODUCTION. ONLY ABOUT 1,200 HECTARES OF THE ARABLE LAND IS AT PRESENT BEING UTILIZED ON A SHIFTING CULTIVATION PATTERN, BUT MORE INTENSIVE UTILIZATION RESULTING FROM THE RECENT AND PROPOSED ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN PORT MORESBY. THE ROAD WOULD ALSO PROVIDE PERMANENT ROAD ACCESS TO THE ISOLATED GOILALA REGION AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ON-GOING ARAPOLINA-TAPINI FEEDER ROAD. THE PROJECT WILL THUS BENEFIT THE RURAL POPULATION IN BEREINA AND GOILALA AREAS (ESTIMATED AT 29,000 IN 1977) AND 114,000 PEOPLE IN PRT MORESBY.

(2) PROJECT OBJECTIVES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

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(A) PROVIDE INCREASED INCOME TO THE RURAL POPULATION IN BEREINA AND GOILALA AREAS WHERE THE ECONOMY IS LARGELY OF A SUBSISTENCE NATURE;

(B) SAVINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE TO BE IMPORTED FOR CONSUMPTION IN PORT MORESBY;

(C) BETTER INTEGRATION OF THE CAPITAL CITY WITH OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY; AND

(D) IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ROAD NETWORK, CONTRIBUTING TO FREE FLOW OF GOODS AND SERVICES WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

2. FOR EACH SECTOR OF ACTIVITY OF THE ADB/ADF (AGRICULTURE, AGRO-INDUSTRY, DEVELOPMENT BANKS, PUBLIC UTILITIES, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, AND EDUCATION) WHAT PROPORTION OF BENEFITS OF PROJECTS APPROVED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1977 WILL GO DIRECTLY TO THE "RURAL POOR" OR TO THE "URBAN POOR." PLEASE PROVIDE SEPARATE MEASURES FOR BENEFITS TO THE "RURAL POOR" AND BENEFITS TO THE "URBAN POOR." FOR EACH COUNTRY RECEIVING ADB/DF PROJECTS IN CY 1977, PLEASE PROVIDE THE DEFINITIONS OF "RURAL POOR" AND "URBAN POOR" THAT THE ADB IS USING, IF ANY, INCLUDING MEASURES OF INCOME AND ASSETS. RESPONSE:

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(A) BENEFITS OF A PROJECT ACCRUE TO THE "POOR" IN A NUMBER OF WAYS. THE "POOR" BENEFIT FROM A PERMANENT AND SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN INCOMES AS A RESULT OF THE DIRECT BENEFITS OF A PROJECT. THIS IS THE CASE IN, FOR EXAMPLE, IRRIGATION OR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. THE "POOR" ALSO GAIN FROM THE INDIRECT BENEFITS OF A PROJECT. THESE INCLUDE THE GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHERE THERE IS WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT AND/OR UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND WHERE AN IMPORTANT SERVICE, SUCH AS HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, NUTRITION, HEALTH AND EDUCATION, BECOMES SIGNIFICANTLY CHEAPER AND/OR MORE ACCESSIBLE. ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION ARE GENERALLY MADE AT THE TIME OF PROJECT APPRAISAL, HOWEVER, AS THE LATTER INDIRECT BENEFITS ARE NOT EASILY QUANTIFIABLE, THEY ARE PRIMARILY STATED IN QUALITATIVE TERMS.

(B) THE DEFINITION OF THE RURAL AND URBAN "POOR" IS GENERALLY BASED ON RELATIVE CONSIDERATIONS. THAT IS, AT THE TIME OF PROJECT APPRAISAL, AN EVALUATION IS MADE AS TO WHETHER THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFITS WILL ACCRUE TO THE LOWER INCOME CLASSES. IN SOME CASES, AN ESTIMATE OF CURRENT FAMILY INCOME OR AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM HOLDING

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IS MADE WHILE IN OTHERS, REGIONAL OR SECTORIAL CONSIDERATIONS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. IN SOME INSTANCES, CRITERIA WERE QUANTIFIED WHILE IN OTHERS, A QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT WAS MADE. THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN WAS BASED ON THE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT.

(C) BASED UPON THE ABOVE CONSIDERATIONS AND A REVIEW OF APPRAISAL REPORTS FOR PROJECTS APPROVED DURING 1977, A SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IS GIVEN BY SECTORS AND CROSS CLASSIFIED BY FOUR CATEGORIES:

(1) PROJECTS IN WHICH THE DIRECT BENEFITS IN TERMS OF ENHANCED INCOMES ACCRUED TO THE RURAL AND URBAN POOR;

(2) PROJECTS IN WHICH THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNSKILLED AND SIMI-SKILLED LABORERS IN THE RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS;

(3) PROJECTS IN WHICH THERE WAS A PRICE REDUCTION IN AND/OR GREATER ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES (OTHER INDIRECT BENEFITS) WHICH WOULD REACH THE RURAL AND URBAN POOR; AND

(4) PROJECTS IN WHICH THERE WAS NO EXPLICIT (EITHER QUANTITATIVE OR QUALITATIVE) EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT ON THE POOR IN THE APPRAISAL REPORT.

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS ACCRUING TO POOR
IN PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1977

	NUMBER	
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PAGE 03	MANILA 04889	03 OF 12 281926Z
	OF PROJECTS	
AGRICULTURE		
DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	14	
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	10	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED	0	
	--	
TOTAL LOANS TO AGRICULTURE	14	
AGRO-INDUSTRY		
DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	2	
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	1	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED	0	
B		
TK	-	
TOTAL LOANS TO AGRO-INDUSTRY	2	

INDUSTRY

DIR/INDIR TGLFITS TO POOR	2	
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	0	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED		2

TOTAL LOANS TO INDUSTRY	4	
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DEVELOPMENT BANKS

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DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	UAISN	3
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	0	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED		0

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TOTAL LOANS TO DEVELOPMENT BANKS	3	
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	8	
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	0	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED		5

TOTAL LOANS TO PUBLIC UTILITIES	13	
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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	4	
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	0	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED		3

TOTAL LOANS TO TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	7	
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EDUCATION

DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	0	
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	0	
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED		2

TOTAL LOANS TO EDUCATION	2	
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TOTAL

DIR/INDIR BENEFITS TO POOR	33
OF WHICH: DIRECT BENEFITS	11
NO EXPLICIT IMPACT ON POOR STATED	12

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TOTAL LOANS	45
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(D) OUT OF 45 PROJECTS APPROVED DURING 1977 FOR A TOTAL AMOUNT OF \$886.45 MILLION 33 PROJECTS ACCOUNTING FOR 78.8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT AIMED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AT BENEFITTING THE POOR. IN 11 OF THESE PROJECTS (21.5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT) FAMILY INCOMES OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS, IN THESE CASES, WAS MADE ON THE BASIS OF INCOME LEVELS ESTIMATED WITH AND WITHOUT THE PROJECT AND/OR BY SIZE OF ECONOMIC UNIT IN COMPARISON TO NATIONAL NORMS. IN 25 PROJECTS 54.4 PERCENT OF TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT) EMPLOYMENT GENERATION WAS CONSIDERED AN IMPORTANT SECONDARY AND INDIRECT BENEFITS TO THE POOR. IN THESE CASES THE POOR WERE NOT DEFINED BUT AS JOB OPPORTUNITIES WERE PRIMARILY FOR UNSKILLED AND SEMI-UNCLASSIFIED

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SKILLED WORKERS, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE POOR WOULD BENEFIT. IN ALMOST ALL OF THESE CASES, REFERENCE WAS MADE TO THE

INCIDENCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT OR UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN THE REGION OR COUNTRY. IN 18 PROJECTS (49.1 PERCENT OF TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT) OTHER INDIRECT BENEFITS WERE LISTED AS BENEFITTING THE POOR. THESE BENEFITS RANGED FROM IMPROVEMENT IN AND ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES, IMPROVED HEALTH, CHEAPER PRODUCTION INPUT COSTS, TO EXTERNALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH DEMONSTRATION EFFORTS. THE POOR BENEFICIARIES IN MOST OF THESE PROJECTS WERE DISTINGUISHED LARGELY IN TERMS OF LOCATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND THE ARGUMENTS WERE PRIMARILY QUALITATIVE ALTHOUGH IN SEVERAL CASES QUANTIFICATION OF THE BENEFITS TO THE POOR WAS ATTEMPTED SUCH AS IN THE CASE OF THE BATURAJA CEMENT PROJECT IN INDONESIA. IN 12 OF THE 45 PROJECTS (21.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT) THERE WERE NOT EXPLICIT STATEMENTS ON THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFITS ACCRUING TO THE POOR FROM THE PROJECTS. HOWEVER, THIS DOES NOT MEAN THERE ARE NO BENEFITS TO THE POOR. VERIFICATION WILL HAVE TO AWAIT POST EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT.

(E) BANK'S PRACTICE HAS IN RECENT YEARS PAID INCREASING ATTENTION TO INVESTIGATE, TO THE EXTENT FEASIBLE, RELEVANT EQUITY ASPECTS ASSOCIATED WITH PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR POSSIBLE BANK FINANCING. THE APPROACH, HOWEVER, TO SUCH EQUITY APPRAISAL HAS NOT YET BEEN SYSTEMATIZED. THE EXTENT OF SUCH EVALUATION HAS DEPENDED ON THE NATURE OF THE PROJECT, FOR EXAMPLE, IN IRRIGATION PROJECTS, FAMILY INCOMES ARE ESTIMATED WITH AND QA#975 5#3 049'3:5 -,\$:9.0-43\$ 59 ,-589,-) ,94. , OR HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN ON A SELECTIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL BASIS. IN THE EVALUATION OF THE BATURAJA CEMENT PROJECT, FOR UNCLASSIFIED

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EXAMPLE, A PROJECT-PATH-ANALYSIS WAS CARRIED OUT TO DETERMINE THE PROPORTION OF BENEFITS ACCRUING TO THE POOR.

(F) THE BANK RECOGNIZES THE DESIRABILITY OF INCLUDING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC APPRAISAL AN ASSESSMENT OF A PROJECT'S IMPACT ON A COUNTRY'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION. A RECENT BANK PAPER: QUOTE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL APPRAISAL OF BANK-ASSISTED PROJECTS UNQUOTE OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 11, JANUARY 1978, RECOMMENDS THAT PREPARATORY WORK SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ADOPT SOCIAL COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW METHODOLOGIES WHICH WILL SHED LIGHT INTO THE "SOCIAL" ATTRACTIVENESS OF A PROJECT EVALUATED ON THE BASIS OF CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO INCOME DISTRIBUTION. THE PAPER EMPHASIZES, HOWEVER, THAT THE USEFULNESS OF THE NEW METHODOLOGY WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE MEANINGFULNESS OF DATA USED AND A FIRST STEP WOULD BE IN IMPROVING THE DATA BASE. TO THIS END,

THE BANK'S RECENT ECONOMIC MISSION TO INDONESIA HAS
REVIEWED THE PROBLEMS OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY
IN INDONESIA AND DEFINED POVERTY IN QUANTITATIVE TERMS.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

THERE ARE THREE MAIN TYPES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(TA) PROVIDED BY THE BANK: (A) PROJECT PREPARATORY
TA, (B) ADVISORY/OPERATIONAL TA, AND (C) REGIONAL TA.
EACH OF THESE THREE TYPES OF TA MAY BE FOR ACTIVITIES IN
ANY OF THE SECTORS WHERE THE BANK HAS OPERATIONS. FOR
EXAMPLE, A PROJECT PREPARATORY TA MAY FINANCE A DETAILED
FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR A RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (THE
SAGARMATHA INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN NEPAL);

3. FOR EACH PROJECT APPROVED IN CY 1977 IN THE
AGRICULTURAL AND AGRO-INDUSTRY SECTORS, PLEASE STATE
WHAT PROPORTION OF PROJECT BENEFITS WILL GO DIRECTLY TO
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THE "RURAL POOR" AND WHAT PART OF PROJECT BENEFITS WILL
GO TO OTHER GROUPS. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE INCOME
LEVELS, LAND HOLDINGS, OTHER ASSETS AND ADDITIONAL
MEASURES BY WHICH THE "RURAL POOR" AND OTHER GROUPS OF
BENEFICIARIES ARE DEFINED FOR EACH PROJECT IN THIS SECTOR.

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RESPONSE:

THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS (WITH LOAN AMOUNTS IN BRACKETS) IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND AGRO-INDUSTRY SECTORS WERE APPROVED BY OHE BANK IF CY 1977:

A. NAKDONG RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN KOREA, (\$45 MILLION)

B. LODOYO IRRIGATION PROJECT IN INDONESIA, (\$20.5 MILLION)

C. TAGO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT IN THE PHILIPPINES, \$22 MILLION)

D. KIRINDI OYA IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT IN SRI LANKA, (24 MILLION)

E. CHASMA RIGHT BANK IRRIGATION PROJECT IN PAKISTAN, \$31.5 MILLION)

F. MEGHNA-DHONOGODA IRRIGATION PROJECT IN BANGLADESH, \$24 MILLION)
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G. AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN BANGLADESH, \$18 MILLION)

H. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SOLOMON ISLANDS, \$3.6 MILLION)

I. FORESTRY PROJECT IN BURMA, (25.1 MILLION)

J. SECOND PAHANG TENGGARA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN MALASYIA, (\$18 MILLION)

K. FERTILIZER AND AGROCHEMICAL STORAGE PROJECT IN AFGHANISTAN \$5.7 MILLION)

L. WSTEC AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN WESTERN SAMOA, \$3 MILLION)

M. SAGARANTH FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN NEPAL \$4.9 MILLION)

N. THIRD AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECT IN NEAPL

(\$6 MILLION)

IDENTIFICATION OF THE RURAL POOR AND OTHER GROUPS OF BENEFICIARIES AND THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF EACH OF THESE PROJECTS ARE DISCUSSED FOLLOWING.

NAKDONG RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, KOREA

THE "RURAL POOR"

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THE PROJECT IS LOCATED IN THE POOR RURAL AREAS OF GYEONGSANGBUK PROVINCE. IN 1976, AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FARM HOUSEHOLD IN THE PROJECT AREA WAS ESTIMATED AT \$1,437 TO \$1,652 DEPENDING UPON THE EXISTING PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS SUCH AS SHORTAGE OF IRRIGATION WATER, FLOOD, ETC. THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FARM HOUSEHOLD IN 1976 WAS ESTIMATED AT \$2,384.

THEREFORE, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME LEVEL OF THE FARM HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PROJECT AREA IN 1976 WAS FAR BELOW THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, CONSTITUTING ONLY ABOUT 60 TO 69 PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FARM HOUSEHOLD. AS SUCH, THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT WILL BENEFIT PREDOMINATLY (IF NOT ALL), LOW INCOME FARM HOUSEHOLDS.

FARM SIZES IN THE PROJECT AREA ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE RANGE 0.5-1.5 HA., WITH MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS OPERATING LESS THAN 1.5 HA. IN 1976. ALTHOUGH THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD LANDHOLDING IN THE PROJECT AREA IS 1.01 HA., COMPARED WITH THE NATIONAL AVERAGE OF 0.92 HA., HOLDINGS ARE FRAGMENTED, WITH THE AVERAGE FARM CONTAINING 7-8 PARCELS. LAND USE IS, ON AVERAGE, 69 PERCENT LOWLAND AND 30 PERCENT UPLAND. ALMOST ALL LAND IS OWNER OPERATED, WITH FARMS LESS THAN 0.5 HA. LARGELY OPERATED ON A PART-TIME BASIS, DERIVING A LARGE PORTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM OFF-FARM SOURCES. THUS, THE PROJECT SITUATED IN AN AREA OF SMALL FARMS WILL BENEFIT AGAIN THE "RURAL POOR".

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

THE PROJECT IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FARM HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PROJECT AREA FROM \$718 TO \$932.

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CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT REQUIRES AN ESTIMATED FOUR MILLION MAN-DAYS OF UNSKILLED LABOR. OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE OF PROJECT FACILITIES REQUIRES ABOUT 0.1 MILLION MAN-DAYS ANNUALLY AFTER IMPLEMENTATION. ADDITIONALLY, MARKETING, PROCESSING AND HANDLING OF INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WOULD INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THESE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTATION. ALSO, WITH INCREASE IN FARM INCOMES AND IMPROVEMENT IN LIVING STANDARDS THROUGH THE ELIMINATION OF FLOOD-RELATED DISLOCATION OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AS WELL AS COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AND THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF HEALTH HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH RECURRENT FLOODING, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE GROWING TREND OF MIGRATION TO URBAN AREAS WOULD BE REDUCED SIGNIFICANTLY.

LODOYO IRRIGATION PROJECT, INDONESIA

THE LODOYO IRRIGATION PROJECT AREA IS LOCATED IN THE PROVINCE OF EAST JAVA. THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE AREA WAS ABOUT 425,000 IN 1975 COMPRISING ABOUT 85,000 HOUSEHOLDS, ABOUT 90 PERCENT OF THE HOUSEHOLDS WERE ENGAGED IN CROP PRODUCTION AS SELF-EMPLOYED FARMERS (57,000) OR LANDLESS LABORERS (19,000). THE HOLDINGS AVERAGED ONLY ABOUT .51 HECTARES OF WHICH .26 HECTARE IS CROP LAND. THE AVERAGE FARMER ONLY EARNS \$12.60 A MONTH TO SUPPORT A FAMILY OF FIVE OR MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME OF ONLY \$2.52 AS COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL RURAL POVERTY LINE MONTHLY PER CAPITA OF \$7.20.

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AS A RESULT OF THE PROJECT, THE SMALL FARMERS' NET INCOME FROM .26 HECTARE PLOT IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE FROM \$151 PER ANNUM OR \$12.58 PER MONTH TO \$371 PER ANNUM OR \$31 PER MONTH, WHICH WILL STILL BE BELOW THE NATIONAL RURAL HOUSEHOLD POVERTY LINE OF \$36 A MONTH. ON A PER CAPITA BASIS, NET INCOME IS PROJECTED TO INCREASE FROM \$2.52 TO \$6.2

0. THE MAIN BENEFICIARIES WILL BE THE 57,000 SMALL FARMERS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS IN TERMS OF BOTH INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT AT FULL DEVELOPMENT, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE SMALL FARMER ON A .26 HECTARE PLOT WILL DEVOTE 121 MANDAYS TO CROP PRODUCTION COMPARED TO ONLY 48 MANDAYS AT PRESENT. THE TOTAL ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT FOR SMALL FARMERS IS ESTIMATED TO AMOUNT TO 3.6 MILLION MANDAYS PER YEAR. THE 19,000 LANDLESS LABORERS

ARE EXPECTED TO BENEFIT FROM THIS ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT ON THE FARMS SINCE UNDER INDONESIAN TRADITION, LANDLESS LABORERS ARE EMPLOYED TO ASSIST IN THE HARVESTING. IN ADDITION, THE LANDLESS LABORERS WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE ESTIMATED 4.8 MILLION MANDAYS OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT CREATED DURING CONSTRUCTION SINCE UNDER PRESENT GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, THE SMALL FARMERS ARE PAID HALF UNCLASSIFIED

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THE NORMAL RURAL WAGE TO COMPLETE THE EARTHWORK ON THE TERTIARY SYSTEM ON THEIR OWN PLOTS.

ANOTHER BENEFIT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE PROVISION OF SAFE DRINKING WATER TO 75 PERCENT OF THE PROJECT POPULATION OF 319,000 PEOPLE. TO FACILITATE TRANSPORTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT ABOUT 150 KM. OF SERVICE ROADS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AND VILLAGE ROADS WILL BE IMPROVED. THUS, IN THE CASE OF THE LODOYO IRRIGATION PROJECT, THE PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARIES WILL BE 76,000 RURAL POOR SMALL FARMERS AND LANDLESS LABORERS AND THEIR FAMILIES OR 380,000 PEOPLE. THIS REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 90 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA.

TAGO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT, PHILIPPINES

IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE "RURAL POOR" ARE CONSIDERED

TO BE THOSE WCGH AN ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME AND SIZE OF FARM WHICH ARE LESS THAN THE RURAL AVERAGE OF ABOUT \$650 AND THREE HA. RESPECTIVELY; AND A "RURALLY POOR AREA" IS ONE WHERE THE PROPORTION OF TENANT FARMERS IS HIGHER THAN 36 PERCENT.

IN THE TAGO RIVER PROJECT AREA, THE AVERAGE FARM INCOME WAS ESTIMATED AT \$279, THE AVERAGE SIZE OF A FARM IS 2 HA., 83 PERCENT OF THE FARMS ARE LESS THAN 3 HA., AND ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE FARMS ARE TENANT OPERATED. THE PROJECT AREA IS, GIVEN THE GENERAL GUIDELINES OUTLINED ABOVE, A "RURALLY POOR AREA".

ON COMPLETION OF THE TAGO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT, AVERAGE FARM INCOMES ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO UNCLASSIFIED

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\$1,270 FOR OWNER-OPERATORS AND \$703 FOR LEASEHOLDERS, AS A RESULT OF INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.

DURING THE FIVE-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, 3.4 MILLION MANDAYS OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES WOULD BE CREATED. THERE WOULD ALSO BE INCREASED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM LABOR OF ABOUT 2.5 MILLION MANDAYS EACH YEAR FOR INCREASED FARM PRODUCTION.

IN ADDITION, THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE A POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM AND IMPROVE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE PROJECT AREA. SERVICE AND ACCESS ROADS WILL ALSO BE CONSTRUCTED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION.

GIVEN THE NATURE OF THE TAGO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT, THE BENEFITS ACCRUE TO ALL RESIDENTS OF THE PROJECT AREA. SERVICE AND ACCESS ROADS WILL ALSO BE CONSTRUCTED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION.

GIVEN THE NATURE OF THE TAGO RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT, THE BENEFITS ACCRUE TO ALL RESIDENTS OF THE PROJECT AREA. HOWEVER, AS THE NEED FOR GREATER PURCHASING POWER AND MORE ACCESSIBLE POTABLE WATER, HEALTH FACILITIES AND AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES ARE PROPORTIONATELY GREATER AMONG THE "POOR", THE BENEFITS TO THE "RURAL POOR" CAN BE CONSIDERED HIGHER THAN THOSE ACCRUING TO THE WALTHIER RESIDENT OF THE PROJECT AREA.

KIRINDI OYO IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT PROJECT, SRI LANKA

THE PROJECT IAREA IS ESSENTIALLY RURAL. THE MAJORITY OF THE CURRENT POPULATION, WHICH IS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT

33,000 HAS LITTLE MEANS AND WITH AN AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME
OF ABOUT \$300 PER FAMILY ONE LIVING AT SUBSISTENCE LEVEL.

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ALTHOUGH AGRICULTURE IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT,
ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE LABOR FORCE IS UNEMPLOYED. THE
AVERAGE FARM SIZE IS SMALL, WITH ABOUT 90 PERCENT OF
THE HOLDING BEING TWO HECTARES OR LESS. ABOUT 60 PER-
CENT OF THE FARMERS OWN THEIR LAND WHILE THE REST ARE
TENANTS.

THE ANNUAL NET INCOME OF A FARM FAMILY IS EXPECTED
TO MORE THAN DOUBLE AND REACH ABOUT \$650. ABOUT 8,320
ADDITIONAL FAMILIES, MOST OF WHOM ARE PRESENTLY LANDLESS
LABORERS OR SHIFTING CULTIVATORS, WILL BE SETTLED IN
NEWLY OPENED AREAS AND EACH SUCH FAMILY WILL BE PROVIDED
WITH ONE HA. OF FARMLAND AND 0.2 HA. HOMESTEAD LAND.
THESE SETTLERS WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PROVISION OF POTABLE
WATER SUPPLY, PUBLIC HEALTH CARE AND SCHOOL FACILITIES.
THROUGH THE TRAINING CENTER AND THE TWO PILOT FARM AREAS
UNDER THE PROJECT, WATER MANAGEMENT SKILLS ARE EXPECTED
TO IMPROVE SUBSTANTIALLY AS IS THE EFFICIENCY OF THE
FARMERS.

THROUGH THE PROJECT'S IMPLEMENTATION, EMPLOYMENT
WILL BE PROVIDED FOR ABOUT 6.2 MILLION MANDAYS DURING THE
SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND FOR ABOUT 0.8
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MILLION MANDAYS PER YEAR AFTER THE PROJECT'S COMPLETION.

CHASHMA RIGHT BANK IRRIGATION PROJECT, PAKISTAN

THERE ARE ABOUT 23,000 FARM HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PROJECT AREA WITH AN AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE OF ABOUT 8 PERSONS. THE AVERAGE FARM HOLDING IS ABOUT 25 ACRES; OF THE TOTAL FARMS, ABOUT 77 PERCENT ARE SMALL FARMS OF LESS THAN 25 ACRES WITH AN AVERAGE HOLDING OF ABOUT 16 ACRES AND ACCOUNT FOR ONLY 30 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FARM LAND. ABOUT 46 PERCENT OF THE FARMERS ARE TENANTS, 40 PERCENT OWNER-CUM-TENANTS, AND THE REST LANDOWNERS. THE PRESENT NET INCOMES PER PERSON OF A 10-ACRE FARM FROM CROP PRODUCTION ARE ESTIMATED AT \$4.1 IN THE DRY FARMING AREAS AND 26.2 IN THE PRESENTLY IRRIGATED AREAS. THOSE OF A 25-ACRE FARM ARE ESTIMATED AT \$10.3 IN THE DRY FARMING AREAS AND \$65.5 IN THE PRESENTLY IRRIGATED AREAS. THESE FIGURES ARE LOW COMPARED WITH PER CAPITA GNP OF \$170 IN 1976.

AT FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, THE NET INCOMES PER PERSON OF A 10-ACRE FARM ARE EXPECTED TO REACH ABOUT \$115. IN ADDITION, ABOUT 11 MILLION MANDAYS ANNUALLY WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT. THE INCREASE IN CROP PRODUCTION WILL ALSO STIMULATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT IN AND AROUND THE PROJECT AREA. IN THE COURSE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, THE CONCERNED PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS WILL ACCORD HIGH PRIORITY TO THEIR ONGOING PROGRAMS INCLUDING (A) UPGRADING OF RURAL HEALTH, WATER SUPPLY, ELECTRICITY AND EDUCATION FACILITIES; (B) IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL ROAD NETWORKS; AND (C) COMPLETION
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OF LAND REFORM PROGRAMS BEFORE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.

CONSIDERING THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT INCLUDING SOCIAL AMENITIES, ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE PROJECT BENEFITS IS EXPECTED TO GO TO THE "RURAL POOR" AND THE BALANCE TO THE RELATIVELY RICH FARMERS AND OTHER PEOPLE (MERCHANTS, INDUSTRIALISTS, ETC.) LIVING IN THE PROJECT AREA.

MEGHNA-DHONAGODA IRRIGATION PROJECT, BANGLADESH

ABOUT 94 PERCENT OF THE 42,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN THE

PROJECT AREA ARE ENGAGED IN CROP PRODUCTION AS CULTIVATORS (27,500 FAMILIES) OR AS LANDLESS LABOR (12,000 FAMILIES). OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE FARMERS IN THE AREA HOLD ABOUT 1.2 HA. OF LAND OR LESS AND OCCUPY ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF TOTAL FARM LAND. THE AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME IS ABOUT \$107 (OR \$18.40 PER HEAD) PER ANNUM AS COMPARED WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF \$110 IN 1976. AFTER THE FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, FARM INCOME IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO ABOUT \$352 PER ANNUM IN 1986.

APPLICATION OF LABOR-INTENSIVE METHODS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND RELATED CIVIL WORKS UTILIZING ABUNDANT UNDER-EMPLOYED LABOR FORCE IN THE PROJECT AREA WOULD CREATE EMPLOYMENT OF ABOUT 6.25 MILLION MANDAYS. AT FULL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT, FARM LABOR REQUIREMENTS WILL INCREASE BY OVER 70 PERCENT. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES WILL ALSO BE GENERATED IN MARKETING AND TRANSPORT AS A RESULT OF INCREASED PADDY PRODUCTION.

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OTHER BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

(A) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: FLOOD PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND DRAINAGE, FISHING AREAS AND ROADS WILL RESULT IN MORE VILLAGE ACTIVITIES AND BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS.

(B) FOREIGN EXCHANGE SAVINGS: THE PROJECT IS EXPECTED TO CONTRIBUTE AN ADDITIONAL 59,000 M.T. OF PADDY ANNUALLY OR A SAVINGS OF \$5-7 MILLION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

(C) PILOT SCHEME: A PILOT FARM AND TRAINING CENTER

WILL DEMONSTRATE TO THE FARMERS MODERN FARMING TECHNIQUES
AND CONSTRUCTION OF FARM DITCHES AND DRAINS.

(D) MARKETING AND STORAGE: IMPROVEMENT AND CON-
STRUCTION OF GODOWNS (WHAREHOUSES) ARE EXPECTED TO
BOLSTER THE MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE AREA.

(E) FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT: AQUACULTURE IN THE
IRRIGATION CANALS AND PONDS TO BE CREATED UNDER THE
PROJECT, WLL BE IMPROVED.

THE "RURAL POOR" OR ABOUT 94 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION
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IN THE AREA WILL BENEFIT DIRECTLY FROM THE PROJECT.
THE REMAINING SIX PERCENT, WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE
PROJECT, ARE THOSE ENGAGED IN NON-FARMING ACTIVITIES
SUCH AS MARKETING AND TRANSPORT.

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, BANGLADESH

ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISHING POPULATION IN
BANGLADESH IS EMPLOYED ON A FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME BASIS
IN INLAND FISHERIES. THE AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
BEING PRIMARILY AN ILAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
WILL PROVIDE MOST OF THE PROJECT BENEFITS DIRECTLY TO
THE "RURAL POOR", WHOSE TRADITIONAL PRODUCTION IS MAINLY
FOR SUBSISTENCE.

THE PROJECT WILL CREATE DIRECT EMPLOYMENT FOR 3,500
RURAL AND URBAN POOR AND FOR 500 "NON-POOR". INDIRECT
EMPLOYMENT WILL ALSO BE CREATED FOR 100,000 RURAL POOR.
DURING THE FIVE-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, THE PROJECT
WILL PROVIDE NINE MILLION MANDAYS OF DIRECT EMPLOYMENT
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AQUACULTURE AND STORAGE FACILITIES.

THE INCOME LEVELS OF THE BENEFICIARY FISHERMEN WILL
BE SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED AS A RESULT OF THE PROJECT
FROM \$250 PER ANNUM TO \$2,000 PER ANNUM; LARGELY
THROUGH THE EXPORT OF SHRIMPS.

OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE TRAINING GIVEN TO THE FISHER-
MEN AND INCREASED RETAILING AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES.

FISHERIES DEVELOPPMENT PROJECT, SOLOMON ISLANDS

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LIKE OTHER SMALL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC, IT IS DIFFICULT TO DRAW A LINE BETWEEN "RURAL" AND "URBAN" IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS' POPULATION. SIMILARLY WITH THE NINE OUT OF TEN FAMILIES ENGAGED IN NON-CASH AGRICULTURE, THE PER CAPITA GNP OF \$330 FOR 1975 IS NOT A TRUE INDICATOR OF THE POVERTY IN THE COUNTRY. FROM ITS GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, THE POPULATION IS BY AND LARGE OF THE "RURAL POOR" TYPE, EXCEPT FOR MOST OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN HONIANA, THE CAPITAL TOWAN, WHO COULD COMPARATIVELY BE TREATED AS "URBAN POOR".

SINCE FISHING IS ONE OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS, A PROJECT OF THE NATURE OF THE ONE UNDER REFERENCE IS EXPECTED TO HAVE EXTENSIVE BENEFITS IN TERMS SUCH AS THOSE OF EMPLOYMENT, SUPPLY OF CHEAP CANNED SKIPJACK, TRAINING, INCREASED COMMERCIAL FISHING IN GENERAL, THAT ARE LIKELY TO ACCRUE TO THE SMALL FISHERMAN. THE FULL EXTENT OF THESE BENEFITS IS DIFFICULT TO QUANTIFY. HOWEVER, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE PROJECT WOULD INCREASE THE INCOMES OF THE BENEFICIARY FISHERMEN FROM \$290 PER ANNUM TO \$1,200 PER ANNUM; AND THAT OUT OF THE 275 DIRECT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES CREATE, 100 WILL GO TO THE URBAN POOR AND 130 TO THE RURAL POOR.

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FORESTRY PROJECT, BURMA

ALTHOUGH THE BENEFITS ARE NOT QUANTIFIED IN THE ECONOMIC INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN CALCULATIONS (EIRR), THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON THE POOR IS ASSUMED TO BE THE GENERATION OF APPROXIMATELY 2,600 JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND THE PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN A CURRENTLY UNDERDEVELOPED REGION THROUGH PROVISION OF ALL-WEATHER LINKS WITHIN THE REGION. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE EXPECTED TO REACH THE "RURAL POOR" BECAUSE OF THE RURAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AND AS JOB OPPORTUNITIES ARE MAINLY FOR UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED LABORERS. REGIONAL PER CAPITA INCOME FIGURES WERE NOT AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF APPRAISAL; HOWEVER, BASED ON MISSION'S FIELD VISITS AND EXAMINATION OF EXISTING DATA, PER CAPITA INCOME FIGURES IN THE REGION WERE ESTIMATED TO BE BELOW THE NATIONAL AVERAGE OF \$120.

SECOND PAHANG TENGGARA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,

MALAYSIA

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A SURVEY OF PRE-MIGRATION INCOMES OF SETTLERS CONDUCTED IN 1976, SHOWED THAT ABOUT 98 PERCENT OF MIGRANTS INTO THE PAHANG TENGGARA REGION HAD MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BELOW \$127, COMPARED WITH THE OFFICIALLY DEFINED POVERTY LINE OF \$110. THE OFFICIAL POVERTY LINE IN 1975 WAS GIVEN AS \$22 PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER. ASSUMING A FAMILY OF FIVE MEMBERS, THE POVERTY LINE FOR A HOUSEHOLD WAS \$110. PRE-MIGRATION HOUSEHOLD INCOMES IN THE PAHANG TENGGARA REGION WERE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER: ONLY 48 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS HAD INCOMES BELOW \$127 WHILE 49 PERCENT HAD HOUSEHOLD INCOMES ABOVE \$127.

THIS PROJECT AIMS AT LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUSLY UNDER-DEVELOPED REGIONS, SETTLING THESE WITH ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION GROUPS. THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT ARE THE CONSTRUCTION OF ACCESS ROADS LINKING SIX TOWNS TO THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY, CONSTRUCTION OF TWO TRUNK WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES TO SUPPLY TREATED WATER TO NINE TOWNS; CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 6,000 HOUSE UNITS FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES AND ABOUT 410 SHOP-HOUSES AND STALLS IN SELECTED TOWNS. THE NEW TOWNS BEING BUILT WILL BE LARGELY POPULATED (TO THE EXTENT OF ABOUT 60 TO 70 PERCENT) BY THESE FAMILIES. IMPROVED ACCESS TO

TOWNS, WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES
WLL THEREFORE LARGELY CATER TO THEIR INTERESTS AND
ENCOURAGE FASTER MIGRATION OF POOR FAMILIES INTO THE REGION.

ALL THESE FACILITIES IN THE PROJECT WILL DIRECTLY
IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE SETTLERS IN THIS REGION.
AS INDICATED ABOVE, ABOUT 98 PERCENT OF THE SETTLERS
CAN BE REGARDED AS THE RURAL POOR. THUS, THE PROJECT
FACILITIES MAY BE DEEMED TO DIRECTLY BENEFIT THE
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RURAL POOR OF THE AREA TO THE EXTENT OF ABOUT 98 PERCENT.

FERTILIZER & AGROCHEMICAL STORAGE PROJECT, AFGHANISTAN

THE PRIMARY, THOUGH INDIRECT, BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT
WILL BE INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION OF AGRI-
CULTURAL CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, RESULTING FROM THE
EXPANDED AND TIMELY AVAILABILITY OF FERTILIZER AND AGRO-
CHEMICALS IN THE FARMING AREAS OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE
CONSTRUCTION OF WAREHOUSES AND DEPOTS AND THE PROVISION
OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES. UNDER THE PROJECT, SOME REMOTE
AREAS WOULD RECEIVE SUPPLIES OF FERTILIZER FOR THE FIRST
TIME.

INCREASED USE OF FERTILIZER, ESPECIALLY WHEN START-
ING FROM A LOW LEVEL, AS IN THECASE OF AFGHANISTAN, CAN
RESULT IN A MUCH MORE THAN PROPORTIONATE RETURN IN
TERMS OF INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION. INCREASED
FERTILIZER USE WOULD HELP ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN
CREAALS AND REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON SUGAR IMPORTS, THEREBY
GENERATING FORIGN EXCHANGE SAVINGS, WHILE INCREASED
PRODUCTION OF COTTON AND FRUITS, AFGHANISTAN'S MAJOR AGRI-
CULTURAL COMMODITY EXPORTS, WOULD AUGMENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE
EARNINGS. FOR THE EIGHT-YEAR PERIOD 1981/82 TO 1988/89,
THE INCREMENTAL PRODUCTION FROM THE PROJECT IS ESTIMATED
AT ABOUT 1.3 MILLION TONS OF CEREALS, 1.0 MILLION TONS OF
SUGAR BEST/CANE, 0.4 MILLION TONS OF COTTON AND 0.45
MILLION TONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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INTRODUCTION OF INCREASED APPLICATION OF PLANT
AND ANIMAL PROTECTION MATERIALS WOULD HELP TO PREVENT
CONSIDERABLE LOSSES FROM DISEASES, WEEDS, AND PESTS,
AND MALNUTRITION OF ANIMALS, ETC. SUCH LOSSES ARE AT
PRESENT ESTIMATED AT 25 TO 30 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AGRI-
CULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PER ANNUM BUT ARE
DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE TO EXACT QUANTITATIVE TERMS.

USING IBRD FORECAST PRICES FOR 1980-1985, FOREIGN
EXCHANGE SAVINGS FROM IMPORT SUBSTITUTION ARE ESTIMATED
AT \$390 MILLION FOR CEREALS AND \$42.4 MILLION FOR
SUGAR OVER THE EIGHT-YEAR PERIOD 1981/82 TO 1988/89.
ASSUMING THAT THE NET INCREMENTAL PRODUCTION IN FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES, AND GINNED COTTON AND BY-PRODUCTS ARE
EXPORTED, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM THE PROJECT ARE
ESTIMATED AT \$281 MILLION OVER THE PROJECT 8-YEAR PERIOD.

IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY
AND PRODUCTION, WHICH WILL HELP ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY
IN CEREALS AND SUGAR AND EXPAND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND
FRUITS, THE PROJECT WILL HAVE A POSITIVE SOCIAL IMPACT AS
FOLLOWS:

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(A) INCOME OF THE FARMERS WILL INCREASE AS A RESULT
OF EXPANDED USE OF FERTILIZER AND AGROCHEMICALS AND BETTER
AGRONOMIC PRACTICES. THE FARMERS IN THE REMOTE AREAS
WHICH AT PRESENT ARE NOT AT ALL OR IRRIGULARLY SUPPLIED
WITH FERTILIZER, WILL BE SPECIALLY BENEFITED.

(B) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 600 LABORERS A YEAR ARE
NEEDED TO CONSTRUCT THE WAREHOUSES AND DEPOTS, OF WHICH
10 PERCENT WILL BE SKILLED LABORERS. OVER A PERIOD OF

FOUR YEARS, ABOUT 2,400 MAN-YEARS WILL BE NEEDED TO COMPLETE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WAREHOUSES AND DEPOTS. IN ADDITION, 200 ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL WILL BE EMPLOYED FOR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF THE WAREHOUSES AND DEPOTS, AND ABOUT 60 PERSONNEL FOR THE NEW TRANSPORTATION UNIT; ADDITIONAL MANUAL LABOR FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING OF FERTILIZER AND AGROCHEMICALS WOULD ALSO BE REQUIRED.

(C) THE EXTENSION WORK THAT WILL NECESSARILY ACCOMPANY INCREASED DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER WILL RAISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF FARMERS REGARDING PROPER AGRO-NOMIC PRACTICES AND CULTIVATION TECHNIQUES.

A 1969 FARM CENSUS INDICATED THAT THERE ARE ABOUT 1.5 MILLION AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN AFGHANISTAN, WITH AN AVERAGE OF 6-10 PERSONS PER HOLDING; THE AVERAGE SIZE OF LANDHOLDINGS IS ESTIMATED AT APPROXIMATELY 3.5 HA. OF CUTIVABLE LAND. AN AGRICULTURAL SURVEY UNDERTAKEN IN 1972 FOR 6 MAJOR PROVINCES, GIVES AN INDICATION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE FARM POPULATION, VIZ. 10 PERCENT OF THE FARMERS ARE LARGE LANDHOLDERS, I.E., 50-150 HA. EACH; 55 PERCENT ARE SMALLHOLDER-FARMERS, I.E., 1-20 HA., 25 PERCENT OF THE FARM POPULATIONLFSSSHARE CROPPERS AND TENANTS WHO ARE PAID IN KIND W
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NP10 PERCENT ARE FARM WORKERS. ALL TYPES OF FARMERS ARE EXPECTED TO BENEFIT FROM THE STORAGE FACILITIES PROVIDED SINCE THE DISTRIBUTION AND FERTILIZER CREDIT FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE ON A RELATIVELY EQUAL BASIS TO ALL FARMERS, INCLUDING SHARECROPPERS.
WESTERN SAMOA A WSTEC AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AS A COUNTRY CLASSIFIED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AS LEAST DEVELOPED, WESTERN SAMOA HAS OVERWHELMING RURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMIC SETTING AND ACTIVITIES. OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF ABOUT 153,000, ABOUT 80 PERCENT LIVE IN THE RURAL AREAS (ABOUT 350 VILLAGES). HOWEVER, AMONG THE REMAINING 20 PERCENT WHICH MAY BE DEFINITION BE "NON-RURAL," IT IS DIFFICULT TO DEMACRATE CLEARLY "URBAN" OR SEMI-URBAN" SEGMENTS OF POPULATION. THERE IS A SIMILAR DIFFICULTY IN DEFINING "POVERTY" IN THE CON-TEXT OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY. THE PER CAPITA GNP OF US\$ 320 IN TERMS OF 1975 WHICH FOR ONE THING HAS A HIGH

SUBSISTENCE COMPONENT, REPRESENTS FEATURES WHICH HAVE TO BE LOOKED AT THE SPECIAL SOUTH PACIFIC CONTEXT, AND WHICH ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH THOSE OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

SINCE LAND IS OWNED COLLECTIVELY AND ITS UTILIZATION IS REGULATED BY THE HEAD OF AN EXTENDED FAMILY, INDIVIDUAL LANDHOLDING OR INCOME AS SUCH ARE FEATURES GENERALLY ALIEN TO THE COUNTRY'S RURAL SET UP. ONE IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THIS KIND OF A SET UP -- WHERE IS ABSOLUTE TERMS THE POPULATION IS SMALL AND CLOSELY KNIT, AND IN RELATIVE TERMS THE RURAL SECTOR HAS A PREDOMINANCE -- UNCLASSIFIED

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IS THAT ANY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WHICH SEEKS TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IS EXPECTED TO HAVE A WIDE IMPACT ON THE RURAL SECTOR AS A WHOLE.

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THE PRIMARY BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT UNDER REFERENCE WOULD ACCRUE FROM INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY LEADING TO ENHANCED EXPORT EARNINGS FROM COCOA AND COPRA AND A REDUCTION IN THE IMPORT OF MEAT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT OF THE TOTAL INVESTMENT BENEFITS, ROUGHLY 20 PERCENT WOULD GO TO THE "RURAL POOR," WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS MORE

OR LESS SYNONYMOUS WITH THE SMALLHOLDERS UNDER THE EXISTING COMMUNAL LAND HOLDING SYSTEM. THESE RURAL POOR WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT IN TERMS OF (I) ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO BE GENERATED BY THE PROJECT; AND (II) RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION ON PLANTING METHODS, APPLICATION OF FERTILIZER TRIALS, IMPROVED ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICES, AND THE LIKE. MOST OF THESE BENEFITS ARE DIFFICULT TO QUANTIFY.

NEPAL: SGAARNATH FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

THE PROJECT AREA INCLUDES ABOUT 1 MILLION POPULATION, OF WHICH ROUGHLY 80 PERCENT IS ESTIMATED TO BE SMALL AND POOR FARMERS WHO HOLD LESS THAN 3.4 HA. (5 BIGHAS) OF LAND AND LANDLESS LABORERS. ACCORDING TO A STUDY IN 1972, THE ANNUAL FAMILY INCOMES OF THESE SMALL UNCLASSIFIED

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FARMERS IN THE PROJECT AREA WERE \$104 TO \$120.

THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE IS TO MEET THE AREA'S FUELWOOD REQUIREMENTS BY PLANTING FAST GROWING SPECIES. THIS FUELWOOD SHORTAGE IS BEING FACED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL AND POOR RURAL PEOPLE, COMPRISING ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, WHO WILL RECEIVE BENEFITS FROM THE PROJECT. THE PROJECT WOULD GENERATE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIE FOR ABOUT 1,600 PEOPLE, OF WHOM ABOUT 850 WOULD BE PERMANENT LABORERS. THESE LABORERS WOULD BE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES UNDER THE PROECT AND THEY WOULD BE PROPERLY TRAINED TO CARRY OUT VARIOUS RELATED ACTIVITIES. WITH THE FACILITIES TO BE MADE AVAILABLE, THESE LABORERS WOULD BE ABLE TO IMPROVE THEIR LIVING STANDARDS. THE PROJECT WOULD ALSO EMPLOY ABOUT 180 FULL-TIME TECHNICAL STAFF OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES. IN ADDITION, PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR AN ADDITIONAL 800 MEN AND WOMEN MANY OF WHOM MAY BE MEMBERS OF FAMILIES OF THE PERMANENT LABOR FORCE.

CONSIDERING THE LOCATION IN THE RELATIVELY BACKWARD AREA OF THE COUNTRY AND THE NATURE OF THE PROJECT, ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE PROJECT BENEFITS IS EXPECTED TO GO DIRECTLY TO THE SMALL AND POOR RURAL PEOPLE AND THE BALANCE TO THE OTHER PEOPLE LIVING IN THE PROJECT ARE WHO ARE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL INDUSTRY AND BELONG TO THE UPPER CLASS.

THIRD AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROJECT, NEPAL

THE PROJECT DISTRICTS HAVE A POPULATION OF OVER
THREE MILLION (1971-72) OR ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE TOTAL
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POPULATION OF NEPAL, AND A TOTAL AREA OF NEARLY TWO
MILLION HA., OF WHICH 47.5 PERCENT (0.94 MILLION HA.) IS
UNDER CULTIVATION GIVING A DENSITY OF 323 PEOPLE PER
SQ.KM. OF CULTIVATED AREA.

NO STUDIES ABOUT THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS IN
THE PROJECT DISTRICTS, AS SUCH, ARE AVAILABLE, BUT IT IS
SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THE AREA SHARES THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE TERA IN THIS REGARD. ACCORDING TO THE FARM MANAGE-
MENT SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 1968/69 BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND AGRICULTURE, 47 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS HAD
ONLY 10 PERCENT SHARE OF THE TOTAL FARM AREA AND 12 PERCENT
SHARE OF THE TOTAL FARM INCOME WHEREAS 22 PERCENT OF THE
HOUSEHOLDS HAD 63 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FARM AREA, AND 56
PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FARM INCOME. THE AVERAGE NET
FARM INCOME PER HOLDINGS RANGES FROM \$37 FOR HOUSEHOLDS
BELOW 1.7 HA. FARM SIZE (2.5 BIGHAS) TO 7700 FOR FARM
SIZE OF ABOVE 5.1 HA. (7.5 BIGHAS).

THE PRIMARY BENEFIT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE
INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESULTING FROM THE
PROVISION OF IRRIGATION TO 15,000 HA., TOGETHER WITH
BASIC INPUTS SUCH AS FERTILIZERS, IMPROVED SEEDS AND
PLANT PROTECTION MATERIALS. ABOUT 8,000 FARM FAMILIES,
MOST OF WHOM CULTIVATE LESS THAN FOUR BIGHAS (2.68 HA)
WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PROJECT. THEIR INCOMES WILL
IMPROVE CONSIDERABLY AS A RESULT OF INCREASED PRODUCTION.
PART OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION WILL BE EXPORTED, BRINGING
IN ADDITION FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO THE COUNTRY. THE PROJECT WILL
ALSO GENERATE ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT.

FARM BUDGETS WERE PREPARED FOR THREE REPRESENTATIVE
FARM SIZES - A ONE-HA. FARM, A THREE-HA. FARM AND A FIVE-HA.
FARM. THESE FARM BUDGETS INDICATE THE EFFECT OF THE PROJECT
ON THE FARMERS' CASH FLOW, DEBT-SERVICE CAPABILITY AND
THEIR NET FARM FAMILY INCOMES. THE ANNUAL FARM FAMILY
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INCOMES IN RESPECT OF THE VARIOUS FARM SIZES ARE SUMMARIZED
BELOW:

WITHOUT	WITH	INCREASED
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PROJECT (NRS)	PROTECT (NRS)	PERCENTAGE
1-HA FARM	1,563	3,358 115
3-HA FARM (3"WELL)	3,820	9,534 150
5-HA FARM (4" WELL)	5,856	17,827 200

AS TWO-THIRDS OF THE IRRIGATION FACILITIES ARE EXPECTED TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO SMALL FARMERS, THE PROJECT WILL HAVE A MARKED IMPACT ON INCOMES, EMPLOYMENT AND STANDARDS OF LIVING OF THE POORER SEGMENT OF POPULATION IN THE PROJECT AREAS. THE EMPLOYMENT EFFECT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE QUITE SIGNIFICANT. OVER THE FIRST FIVE YEARS, THE PROJECT WILL CREATE AN ADDITIONAL 5,000 JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM LABOR, MAINLY DURING THE PEAK AGRICULTURAL SEASON. THE ADDITIONAL WAGE-EARNINGS OF THE HIRED LABOR WOULD BE ABOUT NRS. 12 MILLION. ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE ADDITIONAL LABOR SUPPLY WOULD COME FROM SMALL FARMERS WHO UNDERTAKE PART-TIME WORK ON THE OTHER FARMS IN THE PEAK SEASON, WHILE THE BALANCE INCREASE WOULD BENEFIT THE SEASONAL WORKERS OF THE AREA, INCLUDING THE MIGRANT LABOR FROM THE HILLS. BESIDES, THE PROJECT WILL LEAD TO CREATION OF INDIRECT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT, SUCH AS FOR REPAIR OF PROJECT FACILITIES AND THROUGH INCREASED TRADE IN CONSUMER GOODS.

4. BOTH THE WORLD BANK AND THE IDB HAVE FAIRLY EXPLICIT CRITERIA TO DETERMINE WHICH COUNTRIES SHOULD RECEIVE LOANS FROM ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES AND WHICH LOANS SHOULD BE UNCLASSIFIED

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MADE FROM CONCESSIONAL RESOURCES. (A) HAS THE ADB DEVELOPED FIRM CRITERIA FOR MAKING SUCH DECISIONS? (B) WHY WAS PAKISTAN ABLE TO RECEIVE LOANS FROM BOTH THE HARD AND SOFT LOAN WINDOWS?

RESPONSE: (A) YES.

(B) WHETHER A DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRY IF THE BANK IS TO RECEIVE LOANS FROM THE ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES OR FROM THE CONCESSIONAL ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF) RESOURCES DEPENDS SOLELY ON ITS ECONOMIC SITUATION. EXPLICIT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR LENDING FROM THE ADF RESOURCES WHICH HAVE BEEN USED SINCE 1974 ARE (A) A COUNTRY'S PER CAPITA GNP AND (B) ITS DEBT REPAYMENT CAPACITY.

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AS PER CAPITA GNP OF US\$380 IN 1975 IS CURRENTLY BEING USED AS A BENCHMARK SEPARATING DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES INTO THOSE ELIGIBLE AND THOSE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ADF LENDING. AT THE SAME TIME, DEBT REPAYMENT CAPACITY IS ALSO USED TO DETERMINE A COUNTRY'S ELIGIBILITY FOR ADF LENDING. IN THE APPLICATION OF THESE TWO SPECIFIC CRITERIA, CERTAIN MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ARE GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR ADF ELIGIBILITY BECAUSE OF THEIR PECULIAR ECONOMIC SITUATION, WHILE PAPUA NEW GUINEA IS TO BE GIVEN A BLEND OF ORDINARY AND ADF LOANS OVER THE TWO-YEAR PERIOD 1977-78.

DURING 1974-1977, THE "FULLY ELIGIBLE" COUNTRIES RECEIVED 95 PERCENT OF TOTAL ADF RESOURCES COMMITTED.

PAKISTAN IS A FULLY ELIGIBLE COUNTRY BASED ON THE CRITERIA STATED ABOVE. THE COUNTRY'S NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT FINANCING, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN GREATER THAN COULD REASONABLY BE FINANCED FROM ITS SHARE OF ADF RESOURCES. THEREFORE, THE BANK HAS, IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, SUPPLEMENTED ITS CONCESSIONAL LENDING TO PAKISTAN WITH ORDINARY LENDING, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ITS DEBT REPAYMENT CAPACITY. THE ORDINARY LOAN PORTIONS OF BLEND LENDING TO PAKISTAN WERE MAINLY PROVIDED FOR REVENUE-EARNING PROJECTS OF A
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COMMERCIAL NATURE SUCH AS FERTILIZER PLANTS, LINES OF CREDIT TO DEVELOPMENT BANKS, AND PORT DEVELOPMENT. IN 1977, FOR INSTANCE, PAKISTAN RECEIVED \$71 MILLION IN ADF LOANS (MORE THAN A QUARTER OF TOTAL ADF LOANS MADE THAT YEAR. THIS CONCESSIONAL

LENDING WAS SUPPLEMENTED BY \$68 MILLION OF ORDINARY LOANS.

CLASSIFICATION OF DMCS ELIGIBLE FOR ADF LOANS (EXCLUDES

INDIA WHICH AS NOT APPLIED TO THE BANK FOR ASSISTANCE)

FULLY ELIGIBLE DMCS

AFGHANISTAN
BANGLADESH
BURMA
CAMBODIA
LAOS
NEPAL
PAKISTAN
SRI LANKA
VIET NAM

MARGINALLY ELIGIBLE DMCS

INDONESIA
PHILIPPINES
THAILAND

SOUTH PACIFIC DMCS

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A. FULLY ELIGIBLE DMCS

COOK ISLANDS
GILBERT ISLANDS
SOLOMON ISLANDS
TONGA
WESTERN SAMOA

B. BLEND DMC

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AN ADVISORY/OPERATIONAL TA MAY BE PROVIDED TO ASSIST
IN THE PLANNING OF SMALL-AND MEDIUM-SCALE HYDROPOWER
DEVELOPMENT (THE HYDROLOGICAL/HYDROELECTRIC PLANNING
PROJECT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA); AND A REGIONAL TA MAY BE
PROVIDED TO SPONSOR A REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE APPLI-
CATION OF MORE LABOR-INTENSIVE TECHNOLOGY (THE REGIONAL

SEMINAR ON THE APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE).

BENEFITS WILL ACCRUE TO THE URBAN OR RURAL POOR AS LOAN PROJECTS MATERIALIZE FROM THE BANK'S TA PROJECTS. FOR PROJECT PREPARATORY TA, THE DESIGN OF PROJECTS TO MAXIMIZE BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND THE QUANTIFICATION OF SUCH BENEFITS ARE PART OF THE PURPOSES OF THIS TYPE OF TA. HENCE, THE APPORTIONMENT OF BENEFITS TO THE POOR ARE KNOWN ONLY AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE TA PROJECTS AND DURING THE APPRAISAL OF THE RESULTING LOAN PROJECTS. FOUR ADVISORY/OPERATIONAL TAs, ESPECIALLY THOSE THAT PROVIDE FOR INSTITUTION-BUILDING, THE BENEFITS TO THE POOR ARE USUALLY INDIRECT AND MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN THE IMPROVED ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES TO MAKE GOOD USE OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND TO IMPLEMENT AND ADMINISTER

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DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAM EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY SO THAT THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS ON THE POOR WILL BE BOTH RAPID AND SIGNIFICANT.

IN 1977, THE BANK APPROVED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TOTALING \$8.068 MILLION, OF WHICH \$0.909 MILLION WAS FOR REGION WIDE TA. LEAVING ASIDE REGIONAL TA, WHICH BENEFITS ALL DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES, OUT OF THE TOTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF \$7.159 MILLION TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES, \$4.473 MILLION OR 62 PERCENT WENT TO TEN POOREST COUNTRIES THAT ARE FULLY ELIGIBLE FOR CONCESSIONAL LOANS FROM THE BANK, \$2.445 MILLION OR 34 PERCENT TO FOUR "MARGINALLY ELIGIBLE" COUNTRIES AND ONE "BLEND" COUNTRY, AND THE REMAINING TO TWO COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE BANK'S CONCESSIONAL LOANS. IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF TA PROJECTS, OUT OF THE 42 TA PROJECTS APPROVED ON 1977, THE "FULLY ELIGIBLE" COUNTRIES GOT 24 PROJECTS (57 PERCENT), THE "MARGINALLY ELIGIBLE" AND "BLEND" COUNTRIES GOT 16 PROJECT (38 PERCENT) AND THE "NON-ELIGIBLE" COUNTRIES GOT THE REMAINING 2 PROJECTS (5 PERCENT).

BY SECTORS, THE AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-INDUSTRY SECTOR HAD THE LARGEST SHARE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPROVED IN 1977, WITH 22 PROJECTS AND 55.4 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. THE INDUSTRY SECTOR (INCLUDING DEVELOPMENT BANKS) HAD 4 PROJECTS ACCOUNTING FOR 12.5 PERCENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT; THE POWER SECTOR HAD 5 PROJECTS (10.3 PERCENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT); THE WATER SUPPLY AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR HAD 2 PROJECTS (3.3 PERCENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT); THE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR HAD 5 PROJECTS (9.7 PERCENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT); AND

THE EDUCATION SECTOR HAD 4 PROJECTS (8.8 PERCENT OF TOTAL
AMOUNT).
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Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: INFORMATION FOR CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY
TAGS: EAID, EFIN, RP, ADF, ADB
To: STATE
Type: TE
vdkgvwkey: odb://SAS/SAS.dbo.SAS_Docs/554281bc-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
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